

(No. 16)

Frankfort, January 21, 1825.
Dear Sir, Our legislature is gone, but have left us no repose. We have a prospect of a contest more embittered than ever. I regret it, and would gladly escape from it; but the fate seems to be otherwise. I may mistake, but I think the legislature will be sustained. The excitement is among those opposed to removing the judges by any means.

As I informed you, the resolutions requesting you to vote for Jackson passed, and you have doubtless received them. Jackson is my second choice, all circumstances being equal between him and Adams. But if our interest in the West can be promoted by any other arrangement, I shall be content. At any rate let us have a president. I would sooner vote for any of the three than have a Vice-president for four years. Do what you think best—the Argus will not complain, because it has faith that you will do nothing to compromise the interests of the western country, or the nation.

Sincerely your friend,
AMOS KENDALL.

Frankfort, March 8, 1825.

Dear Sir, Yours of yesterday was received last night. But for my absence from the last week, I should have written to you on the subject to which it relates.

Many of your friends here have felt a dissatisfaction with your address to the public, much deeper than I have expressed in the Argus. They have urged me to procure proof of your declarations; but as I do not wish to take a step which would injure you by showing a seeming conflict between your public and private statements, I have put them off by telling them I would write to you for a further explanation. If you are guilty of any thing criminal, as I, Blair, Crittenden and many others. We knew that Clay was to be Secretary, and for that reason promoted Adams's election. You did no more. Clay's denunciations have not deterred me from avowing my agency for there was no harm in it. I have always thought your benevolence was an open avowal of the facts. Clay has made them criminal in himself, by his own denunciations; but why should you place yourself in the same attitude that he has? Why should you give to the world a statement which conveys the impression that you were not actuated by any regard for Clay's advancement in your vote for Mr. Adams? J. T. Johnson, told me, under the impression that he should be called out in the Senate, that you told him you were in a caucus; and questioned Mr. Clay as to his relations with Jackson and Adams, and whether the latter would make him Secretary of State, that he then retired, and from his answers and other circumstances, you made up your mind to vote for Mr. Adams, having no doubt that he would make Mr. Clay Secretary.

In Barry's room last winter, you made a similar statement in presence of myself, B. Johnson, G. E. Russell, Dr. Sharpe, and many others. That you voted for Mr. Clay and not for Mr. Adams. God knows I do not wish to do you any injury, especially as you have been so brutally persecuted by knaves whom you honestly aided in accomplishing their purposes. It seems to me that a plain narrative of the facts and circumstances which led you to conclude that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary, with the letters from your constituents, would form a complete and triumphant vindication.

Your friend,

AMOS KENDALL.

DAVID WHITE, Esq.

"The sublime association of heroic virtue and national gratitude"—Gov. Clinton's Toast.

The near and dear relations of George Washington to the father of our country procured for him the enviable office of executor of the last will and testament of that great man. His wife it seems, was not less alive to the merits of public benefactors and disinterested patriots. During the heat of the last presidential election—when all that could be urged against Gen. Jackson had been conspicuously exhibited to the public gaze—when the vials of envy, malice and corruption had been emptied upon his devoted head—this distinguished lady, in language literally written in LETTERS OF GOLD, presented to him, who, next to her revered ancestor, had filled the measure of our country's glory, a tribute fresh from the tomb of Mount Vernon—and La Fayette was the bearer.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1825.

The birth day of Washington, is a fit time for a tribute of respect to him, whose glorious achievements place him next to the father of our country.

On this day, I present to General Jackson a ring of the hero's hair, of the colour it was when he led our soldiers to victory—it was made in this city and of American gold. Wear it in remembrance of him who was first in the hearts of his country and of her who gave it to you with her best wishes for your health and happiness.

ELIZA W. CURTIS.

To General Jackson.

To which "America's" next friend replied in the following language:

Washington, Feb. 22, 1825.

My Dear Madam,

By the hands of our mutual friend General Lafayette, I have had the extreme satisfaction of receiving a ring containing the hair of General Washington, which you have done me the honour to present. Believe me I shall retain and wear it with the greatest pleasure. I will wear it in remembrance of your kind opinions expressed towards me, and of the illustrious and revered man the recollection of whose virtues and patriotism

none can ever be unmindful of. Could the present confederacy be as all increased in value it would be by the consideration, that its preservation has been through one who devoted himself in early life to the service of our happy country, and who was the friend and associate of our beloved Washington.

I pray you to accept my kind wishes for your health and prosperity in life.

With great respect, and regard, I am your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mrs. E. W. Curtis.

And this is the messenger—the adulterer—the traitor—the Adams Conventions & Addresser.

We will next week, if possible, present the correspondence accompanying the presentation to Gen. Jackson of Washington's pocket telescope, used during the revolutionary war, and also of his pistols, as appropriate evidences of the sincere affection, which the descendants of one illustrious "Military Chieftain" bear to another.

Signs of the Times.

From the Delaware Patriot.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

It is not to be wondered at, that Moses Bradford, esq. should heartily wish the great Administration convention wisdom. He had a presentiment, that its measures would be marked by the greatest absurdities, and most clearly has he established a claim to some of the foreknowledge, which distinguished his great namesake, the Israelitish lawgiver, in uttering the heavy wish, or sincere prayer, that "wisdom" might accompany the deliberations of the "great Convention." His prayer has not been answered, for these deliberations are indicative of any thing but wisdom, and we doubt not, but that the time is at hand, when the great actors in this great farce, will wish it had never been.

The two first resolutions in the proceedings of this meeting, are mere waters of course, and for the present we will pass them by as such—but we shall make war upon the third and fourth.

The third resolution is at once ridiculous and untrue, and the fatuity, or pretended state of the convention is displayed, in addressing such gross hyperbole to the sober sense of the people.

What! Henry Clay the only man since the days of Washington, who deserves to be first in the affections and confidence of his countrymen? Henry Clay, who has forfeited all claims to respect, by the boldness of his intrigues, the daring of his ambition, the corruption of his designs, and the immorality of his political practices; he, entitled to the "first place in the affections of the people of the American people?" he who has impiously called upon the King of Heaven, to lend him the demons of war, famine and pestilence upon this happy land; he who has bought himself into power by betraying the trust reposed in him; he who raised the murderous hand against a grave senator; he who floods the country with libellous pamphlets; he who is associated, (by the patronage he affords,) with a pack of unprincipled revilers of woman's fair fame; he who countenances the invasion of the domestic Eden, and sustains the wretch who strive to break down the moral bonds that bind society together; he, "deserve to be first in the affections and confidence of his countrymen?" The Genius of Freedom weeps over the prostitution of the American name, to see such sentiments advanced. Public virtue, having fled to this republic as her only residence on earth, clothes herself in mourning to behold her last citadel attacked, while political morality, alarmed at the inroads, made upon her domain, trembles and expires.

But this is not all of this resolution. The latter clause rarely declares that, "the President, obeying the voice of the people, assigned (to Mr. Clay) the most distinguished place in his councils." Blush now, ye 150 men, to whom Moses Bradford wished "wisdom," (it was the best wish he ever made, and for your sakes we regret that it was not complied with,) at the absence of truth in this declaration. "Obeying the voice of the people?" What had the people to do with making Mr. Clay Secretary of State? The people know nothing about it. No one knew that he would be appointed, except those whose votes he gave for the station. And call you this "the voice of the people?" The people have expressed their voice on this subject, but it has been in the deep, solemn tones of execration; a general burst of honest indignation has been heard from one end of the Union to the other, and this act, which you pretend was done by "obeying the voice of the people," forms one of the grounds of opposition to this bargaining Administration.

These facts were known when that resolution was passed, and for the sake of that decent respect which is due to truth, we hope to hear that it passed by a bare majority.

The fourth resolution, with the long string of because appended to it, is a very common-place repetition of the slanders against Gen. Jackson, which have been refuted time after time. It would seem that the convention has resorted to the practices of some of the most hardened coalition presses, and indeed that it has taken up, the outpourings of their malice, for its guide, with a view of sustaining them in their disregard of truth, and of giving to falsehood the appearance of verity, by boldly repeating the slanders that have been so often put down. If it is thought that, by giving to these things the authority, which is often found under the imposing name of Convention, that a longer continuance of the flood of personal abuse against the candidate of the peo-

ple is to keep them in the relation to the pending question, it is evident that the whole plan of operations of the Administration party, has its ground work in deception, and that their hopes of success are not founded on the merit of their candidate, but in palming misrepresentations upon the public. To keep the public mind constantly in a state of ferment, to unsettle it by intestine commotions, such as these bold and lawless assertions are calculated to make, is the last effort of despair, and proof of the recklessness of course resorted to. In short this convention is entitled to the credit of showing greater contempt of the people, of embodying in its proceedings more political malice and of endeavouring to impose upon the public, by confident assertions and daring declarations, than any other political congregation that we have yet heard of. It has stepped some leagues beyond the credulity of the people, and it will discover when too late for party purposes, that the people are not that ignorant untutored mass, which they have been taken for the "Gentlemen," as Mr. Adams would call his party.

GEN. JACKSON & MR. BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

The President's Journal asserts that General Jackson was an accomplice with Burr, because Burr visited Nashville. Does the President know that, when Col. Davis endeavored to arrest Col. Burr at Frankfort, Mr. Clay appeared as his voluntary counsel, and that Mr. Davis believed that it was chiefly owing to the influence of Mr. Clay & his party in Kentucky, that Mr. Burr's progress was not then arrested?

The writer of this well recollects that at the time referred to, Mr. Burr was the object of special attention, that he was an invited guest to parties and dinners, at which Mr. Clay's particular friends were conspicuous actors. It seemed to be a part of Mr. Burr's plan to visit the first men of the country, access to whom, his reputation as a man of talents, and his situation as the late Vice President of the United States made easy. It is not charged that Mr. Clay, who was among the first to extend all the civilities in his power to the distinguished and talented traveller, was concerned in his conspiracy. It is not to be believed, that Mr. Burr would communicate his plan to such men. It does not appear from the statement in the Journal, that Mr. Burr did more than visit General Jackson. The newspaper publications, evidently furnished from the State Department to Mr. Hammond, speak of Mr. Burr's being at Nashville, and that he visited General Jackson. That the Journal, under such circumstances, should charge General Jackson as an accomplice of Burr, whilst the circumstances attendant on the late election, are denounced as a base slander on Messrs. Adams and Clay, is a proof of what we have often repeated—that the coalition, knowing that their own conduct will not bear the scrutiny of the public, are resolved to shift the inquiry, by the most unfounded charges against General Jackson. We understand that the defensive long enough, will drive home the war into the enemy's camp.

U. S. Telegraph.

MR. KENDALL AND MR. CLAY.

The Kentucky Argus received yesterday, contains letter number five, addressed by Mr. Kendall to Mr. Clay. It contains the substance of Mr. Clay's letter of the 8th of January 1825, to Mr. Blair, and establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt the charge of "intrigue, bargain and management" against Mr. Clay. It is too long for insertion to day, we will give it entire to-morrow.

KENTUCKY.

We learn that Mr. Clay writes in fine spirits, and informs his friends that Barry had returned from the Green River District, low spirited and dejected. We had heard as much through one of Mr. Clay's papers before. On the other hand we learn from Major Barry, through a friend in Cincinnati, that he is in fine spirits and confident of success, with a majority of 6000. We have long suspected Mr. Clay's sincerity when he spoke for himself. Our confidence is not increased when he undertakes to speak for his political opponents.

CLAY AND BURR.

When Burr was arrested in Kentucky, Mr. Clay was his counsel, we believe his volunteer counsel. He succeeded in obtaining his release. Mr. Clay afterwards came to the Senate of the U. S. and a gentleman of this city, of high character, has, within a short time, informed us, that Mr. Clay, laughed at the idea of Burr's having any hostile intentions on the government. And Mr. Clay, it is well known opposed the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, which was proposed in the Senate, for the purpose of enabling the Executive to act more efficiently in arresting the conspiracy of Burr. Was Mr. Clay engaged in the Burr conspiracy? Was Mr. Clay Mr. Burr's advocate in the Senate? Did Burr concert with him in Kentucky, that he should go to the Senate of the U. S. and be ready to stand by him in case of need? These suspicions are as much justified by Mr. Clay's conduct as any of those which the Adams party would have the people entertain of Gen. Jackson.

MISCELLANY.

METEORIC STONES.

Richmond, (Vir.) July 15.

We are indebted for the following authenticated account of an aërolite, or meteoric stone, which recently fell within a few miles of this city, to the pen of one of the most respectable and serving of our fellow citizens. There can be no doubt of the facts which he describes. The fall of such bodies, though among the most extraordinary phenomena of our globe, is sufficiently attested. The weight of some of these bodies may have been exaggerated; but the fact of their falling is no longer a matter of doubt.—There are accounts of one which fell in 1492, near Basle upon the Rhine, which weighed 255 lbs., and another which fell near Verona, in 1672, weighing 500 lbs. &c. Brander describes them as having generally an uneven black surface, and internally of a gray colour and coarse texture—when carefully examined, they appear to be made up of a number of small spherical bodies, and metallic grains, imbedded in a softer matter, composed of silicious earth, magnesia, and iron with a little nickel. Indeed, it is very singular, (that although they have fallen in very different countries and at distant periods, when submitted to chemical analysis, they all agree in component parts, the metallic particles being composed chiefly of nickel and iron, the earthy of silica and magnesia.) Vauquelin has announced the existence of chrome in a stone which fell at Langres—Other chemists have detected small proportions of cobalt, or lime, or manganese, in different aërolites. Where do they come from?—Is it of course a curious and puzzling problem. Some trace them to a terrestrial volcano—others to the moon—and there are many who consider them as creations of the air, "created by the union of simple forms of matter."

In 1768, no less than three meteoric stones fell in different parts of France. It is possible the present year may be equally remarkable—the extraordinary explosion which preceded the fall of the Chesterfield meteor was heard at least 30 miles off—and on Sunday last, a most sudden and singular explosion, perhaps of the same character, was heard in this city, without being preceded by a flash of lightning.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Being in your city last week, I heard much of the meteoric stone, which was said to have fallen in the vicinity a day or two before—and having seen first a small fragment, and finally the remainder of the stone in the possession of a mineralogist, who said it exactly resembled in texture and appearance, specimens of meteoric stones he had before seen. I determined, as I passed through the neighbourhood on Saturday, the 7th inst., with a travelling companion, to visit the spot, and examine such testimony as we could find, in relation to the alleged fact, that the stone we had seen had fallen from the Heavens.

By the current report, the stone had fallen within the precincts of the farm of Mr. Matthew Winfree, in the county of Chesterfield. At the toll-house, of the Manchester caltrap, Turnpike, where the stone had been originally deposited for exhibition, we got directions to the farm of Mr. Winfree—which we found seven miles to the west of that place, and about a mile and a half to the south of the Turnpike Road.

Upon reaching the farm house of Mr. Winfree we found that Mr. Wm. Martin, the overseer, who was said to have been in the field with the negroes at the time of the descent of the stone, was from home, and we were thus reduced to the testimony of the existing state of the case afforded, as to the alleged phenomenon. But as the testimony of Mr. Martin may be so easily procured, I hope, you will obtain and publish it.

At the house where we were informed of the absence of Mr. M. two respectable looking females, upon making known the object of our visit, confirmed the report of the stone having fallen, at the time stated, viz. on Wednesday morning, the 4th of June, answering in size and appearance to the stone we had seen—preceded by a loud report and unusual noise in the air, which they had themselves distinctly heard—that the spot at which it fell, was within the limits of the farm, in a meadow to which they directed us—and not far from which, they informed us, we should find the same negroes at work who were nearest the spot at the time of the falling of the stone.

Upon going to the negroes in the field, we received from a man, who soon discovered to be the most intelligent among them, the following account, substantially—when the words of the narrator are given, they are marked as a quotation.

On Wednesday, the 4th of June, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, while the hands of the farm were hoeing corn, at a particular spot in the field, to which we were afterwards conducted by our informant, and which was found by our measurement to be 260 paces from the spot where the stone was found, the overseer being at the distance of 60 or 80 yards to the east of the point where the hands were then working—their attention was attracted by a loud explosion in the East—which being in the direction of

Richmond, and a clear sky with no visible cloud indicating thunder, they supposed was the discharge of cannon. Soon after—in the time they were weeding three corn hills, a rattling noise was heard in the same direction which at first was taken for the rumbling of a wagon on a stony road—which passed the farm in that direction, but they presently perceived, that the noise instead of coming from the road, was over their heads in the air, had now assumed a strange whizzing—seemed rapidly descending upon them, and soon excited so much alarm, that one of them exclaimed "Lord is the judgment day come!" but in an instant, it passed a little beyond them, to the west into a piece of meadow ground. Where the strange whizzing was terminated, by a noise like the stroke of a hard body in the earth.

A search was immediately commenced under the direction of the overseer, Mr. M. who supposed from the position in which he stood, the fall had taken place a little to the North of the spot where the stone was ultimately found—after 15 or 20 minutes of unsuccessful search, Mr. Martin retired to the outside of the meadow, where it was bounded by a public road, & where a Mr. Clark of the neighbourhood had rode up, to enquire about the strange noise, which he (being in the immediate vicinity,) had heard—and was under the impression had descended somewhere about that place. As no appearance of any lately fallen body was found in the direction indicated by the overseer—the narrator directed his search, along the meadow farther South, and more in the direction which had seemed to him to be the point where the stone had taken place. Here, after some search, he discovered a fresh broken hole in the soil, and upon digging into it, he found the stone that was carried to Richmond. The opening made in searching for the stone, being on one side of the hole, had left the perforation on the opposite side, unbroken its whole depth, & it appeared to have been made by a descending body, about the size of the stone we had seen. The bed in which the stone was found lying, was still more entire, & showed a similar correspondence with the general shape and size of the stone; as there had been no rain in the interim, and the soil of the meadow being of a tough pike clay character—it had maintained itself by all appearances, exactly in the state in which it had been left when the stone was taken up. These circumstances enabled us by the help of a pocket rule, to ascertain with precision that the Earth had been penetrated to the depth of twelve inches, and we judged the direction at an angle of about five degrees from a perpendicular.

About half an hour was supposed to have elapsed from the descent of the stone until it was found—When taken up it retained no sensible degree of heat. Before any part of it was broken off it was said to weigh something upwards of four pounds. It now weighs three pounds three ounces.—Its form in its first unbroken state, was spherical, flat on one side & there protruding from the surface a small off-set, covered with a thin black crust. The fractured surface, exhibits a granular appearance, showing small cavities, varying in size from a small pin to a mustard seed, its colour gray—with metallic particles showing themselves regularly disposed through the mass—when broken it emitted a peculiar sulphureous odour.

No attempt has as yet been made to analyze it or to ascertain its specific gravity—but as it is to be submitted to the examination of the Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the University, you may expect to hear something more of the subject in future.

June 13, 1828.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 2.

The following horrible crime, committed in one of the Royal residences, not more than three leagues from the capital, affords a singular idea of the police of this country, and would seem to prove that there is no security for life or property, even in the habitation of the first personage of the country. On the 25th of January last, a number of individuals came, about 9 o'clock in the evening, to the Royal Castle of San Fernando, and were admitted by one of the servants, named Sebastian Alzido. They begged of the steward, or Lieutenant, Don Jose Garrido, to allow them to dress a pair of a young buck, which they had killed. He at first refused, but was prevailed on to consent, by Sebastian Alzido, who told him that they were his friends. When the venison was served up, Don Jose Garrido was invited to partake of it, and, being a man of a free and jovial disposition, he sat down to supper with the intruders. After some time, Don Jose Garrido, called for the skin of wine, and, while he had it in his mouth, and was in the act of drinking, one of the ruffians next to him, stabbed him to the heart with a poniard. The others rushed upon two male servants and a female, who were in the room, to secure them; but the woman persisting in struggling and crying out, they dragged her to the kitchen, tied a rope around her body, and put her up in the kitchen chimney, where she expired in the midst of the flames. One of the male servants contrived to escape by jumping out of a window, and ran to inform the nearest

Alzido, but when the ruffians arrived with an armed force, the servants had quitted the house, carrying away with them every thing portable. Sebastian Alzido, the servant who had let them in, had then disappeared. A description of the crime, which was made public, he was, some time after arrested, and, in his examinations, avowed his being in league with this band of robbers and assassins, and gave their names and a description of their persons. However, up to this moment, not one of them has been arrested. Sebastian Alzido has been condemned to death, but his execution has been deferred until some, at least, of his accomplices shall be discovered.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joseph Maryman, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of July 1828.

Alysius Thompson, Adm'r. W. A.

Aug. 7.

An Overseer wanted.

An active, industrious young man is wanted as manager of a farm, in the county, from the first day of January next. Satisfactory testimonials of the sobriety and honesty of applicants will be required. Enquire at this office, August 7.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State, and the Defendant.

General Jackson.

Persons that distinguished Captain (General Jackson) who has shed so much blood on our country, who has shown so great a portion of his own personal property, in the service of CAN HAVY, who has been in the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.

Persons whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been devoted to the service of the most able RE-PUBLIC, and of the utmost

JOHN C. ADAMS.